

**Please replace the second paragraph on page 5 with the following:**

--The object of the invention is to provide a method for increasing the security against interference of time domain reflectometers, with which the operational accuracy of known time domain reflectometers, in particular with respect to high-frequency interference signals, can be improved simply and economically and that is meant to be usable universally.--

**Please replace page 11 with the following:**

--The amount of interference is obtained from the deviations of the measured reflection profile from a reference profile determined beforehand under interference- free conditions. As the amount of interference, the difference between the maximum and minimum deviation of the reflection profile from a predetermined value or from the reference profile in a defined time or distance slot, such as the starting of ascertaining the profile until the onset of the transmission pulse, namely the range A in Fig. 3, can be used. The threshold at which, when it is exceeded, the scanning frequency is varied is obtained from the deviations from the reference profile that are still tolerable for assuring a given measurement accuracy.

If the scanning frequency has now been varied according to the invention, then from the newly determined amount of interference it is ascertained whether the variation in the scanning frequency was done in the correct direction, that is, has led to a reduction in the amount of interference compared to the first measurement. If so, the adaptation of the scanning frequency can be continued with the same trend, that is, a further increase or a further decrease, as long as the interference threshold has not already been undershot. If no improvement in the amount of interference has ensued, the adaptation of the scanning frequency can be done, beginning at the

original scanning frequency, in the other direction from the first adaptation attempt. However, continuing in the same direction also leads to success, because of the infinite slot width. The assessment and adaptation of the scanning frequency can be done by a regulating circuit, for instance.

#### Brief Description of the Drawing--

**Please replace page 12 with the following:**

--Fig. 1 is a block circuit diagram of a tdr fill level sensor with improved security against interference;

Fig. 2 shows the frequency conversion of an interference signal as a result of the scanning;

Fig. 3 shows a reference profile and a reflection profile with a superimposed interference signal;

Fig. 4 shows an arrangement for varying the pulse repetition frequency and for generating a scanning trigger signal; and

Figs. 5 and 6 show two arrangements for realizing a controlled delay circuit for generating a scanning trigger signal.

#### Description of the Preferred Embodiments